

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.  
One Dollar and Fifty Cents a Year,  
if paid in advance.

## TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

LEGAL AND TRANSCIENT ADVERTISING.  
One Dollar per Square for First Insertion,  
and Twenty-Five Cents per Square for each  
subsequent insertion.

TRADE ADVERTISING.  
One Square ..... \$5.00  
Two " ..... 8.00  
Three " ..... 11.00  
Four " ..... 14.00  
One-Fourth Column ..... 18.00  
One-Half Column ..... 26.00  
One Column ..... 30.00

Regular Notices, Seventy Five Cents per  
Week; Transient, Ten Cents per Line.

## RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

WELLSFONTEINE RAILROAD.

TRAINS PASS WINCHESTER—GOING WEST.  
MAIL at ..... 3.45 P. M.  
NIGHT EXPRESS at ..... 4.30 A. M.  
ACCOMMODATION at ..... 6.26 P. M.  
GOING EAST.  
MAIL at ..... 8.12 A. M.  
NIGHT EXPRESS at ..... 9.44 P. M.  
ACCOMMODATION at ..... 7.45 P. M.

TRAINS PASS FARMLAND—GOING WEST.  
MAIL at ..... 4.02 P. M.  
ACCOMMODATION at ..... 6.43 A. M.  
GOING EAST.  
MAIL at ..... 7.55 A. M.  
ACCOMMODATION at ..... 7.35 P. M.

Trains Pass Union Going East.  
MAIL at ..... 3.44 P. M.  
NIGHT EXPRESS at ..... 4.45 A. M.  
ACCOMMODATION at ..... 6.10 A. M.

COLOMBUS—ARRIVE. Depart.  
ACCOMMODATION ..... 6.35 P. M. 7.30 A. M.

DAYTON & UNION RAILROAD. UNION.  
ARRIVE. DEPART. ARRIVE. DEPART.  
MAIL 5.00 P. M. 8.50 A. M. 12.10 A. M. 1.30 P. M.  
EX. 11.10 A. M. 5.55 P. M. 8.29 P. M. 8.50 A. M.

## Business Directory.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,  
OF WINCHESTER, IND.

North-east corner of Washington and Me-  
ridian streets.

Banking Hours—9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

OFFICERS.  
THOS. WARD, Pres't.  
Wm. M. Locke, Cashier.

GEO. W. BRUCE, M. D.,  
Physician and Surgeon.

Winchester, Indiana.  
Tenders his professional services to the  
citizens of Winchester and vicinity.

OFFICE—At his residence, corner of Main  
and South streets—the former residence  
of Dr. Ferguson.

S. M. McCLURE, M. D.,  
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Tenders his services to the citizens of  
WINCHESTER  
And vicinity.

He gives especial attention to Diseases of  
Females, and all  
CHRONIC DISEASES.

Also, those of the  
EYE AND EAR

Receive particular attention

Office—South side of Public Square,  
In Dr. Wilmore's Dental office,  
Residence on Franklin street, near Moorman  
Way's, opposite E. Edger's residence.

WILMORE & IRVY,  
DENTISTS.

WINCHESTER, IND.  
OFFICE South side of Public Square, up  
stairs. Residence on Residence street,  
north-west part of Winchester. Office hours  
from 8 to 12 A. M. and from 1 to 4 P. M.

A. J. ROSS,  
DENTIST.

OFFICE  
Up stairs, over  
Tripp, Lawrence  
& Co.'s Grocery,  
east side of the  
Public Square,  
Winchester,  
Indiana.

JOHN RICHARDSON,  
MERCHANT TAILOR.

West of the Public Square, Winchester.  
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS.  
Always on hand and made to order in the  
best style. PRICES REASONABLE.

DR. S. G. STAFFORD.  
Physician and Surgeon.

Tenders his professional services to the citizens of  
FARMLAND AND SURROUNDING COUNTRY.

He gives special attention to diseases of the  
digestive organs. Calls promptly attended to,  
night or day.

M. HAYS,  
H. ROSENTHAL & CO.,  
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in  
CLOTHING  
AND GENTS'  
FURNISHING GOODS,  
No. 64 SOUTH MERIDIAN ST.,  
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

And Manufacturer No. 149 Chambers Street,  
and 131 Reade Street, New York.  
May 10, 1866.

LENKERSDORFER & WESP,  
MANUFACTURERS OF FURNITURE  
and Chairs, of the latest and best  
styles East of Public Square, Winchester

THOS. M. BROWNE  
DEO. H. BONEBRAKE

BROWNE & BONEBRAKE,  
Attorneys at Law,  
WINCHESTER, IND.

Collections, and all kinds of Notarial  
business, will receive prompt attention.

Office over Kizer & Smith's Drug Store.  
April 16, 1867. SdSt

WM. D. FRAZEE,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
WINCHESTER, IND.

(Successor to Judge Brown.)  
Will attend to all business entrusted to  
his care.

OFFICE—At the former office of Judge  
Brown.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

L. J. MONKS,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
Winchester, Indiana.

Will attend to Buying, Selling and Leasing  
all kinds of Real Estate, on the most favor-  
able terms. He will also attend to the  
Collecting and Securing of all kinds of  
Claims. Office up stairs in Jail Building.

JOHN J. CHENEY, [ENOS L. WATSON.]  
REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

CHENEY & WATSON,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
WINCHESTER, IND.

Are also prepared to procure  
Persons, Bounties and Arrears of Pay  
Upon the most favorable terms. Strict at-  
tention given to collection and security of  
Claims. Office in Jail Building.

M. B. MILLER,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
WINCHESTER, IND.

Prompt Attention given to the Col-  
lection of Claims.

I am an authorized Government Claim  
Agent, and will pay particular attention to  
procuring  
PENSIONS, BOUNTIES AND ARREARS OF PAY.  
Office in Jail Building. v5-221

FRANKLIN HOUSE.

South-east Corner of Public Square,  
WINCHESTER, IND.

PETER REINHARDT, Proprietor.

This Three-story Brick Building has been  
purchased and rebuilt by the Proprietor,  
who proposes to spare no pains or expense  
to make it a first-class Hotel. He invites  
the patronage of all.

H. S. CUNNINGHAM, M. D.,  
Physio Medical Physician, Surgeon and  
Acupuncturist.

Having studied the Allopathic, as well as the  
true system, I have adopted the latter as the  
true and efficient system of medicine.  
Office for the present with Dr. R. Pickett,  
Winchester, Indiana. n5-267

DR. MARION, M. D. F. G. CROSS, M. D.  
GEO. MARION & CROSS,  
Physicians & Surgeons,  
MORRISTOWN, IND.

OFFICE NORTH PART OF TOWN. Will give  
special attention to diseases of women and children  
and operative Surgery. Calls attended to either  
day or night. n5-267

E. B. REYNOLDS,  
Attorney at Law.

Office in Jail Building, up stairs, with  
Moorman Way.

All business entrusted to him will be promptly  
and faithfully attended to.  
He will also attend to selling, leasing and buy-  
ing land. v5-220-15

I. P. WATTS,  
Attorney at Law and United States  
Claim Agent.

WINCHESTER, INDIANA.

Gives Special Attention to Collections.  
REFERENCES: Hon. J. P. C. Shank, M. C.;  
Gen. V. M. Brown, Winchester, Ind.; Hon. E.  
Ward, President First National Bank, Winches-  
ter, Ind.; John J. Cheney, Winchester, Ind.;  
Prof. Parker, Elber College, Ind. n5-17

WINCHESTER BANK,  
IN WINCHESTER, INDIANA.

Loans Money, Buys and  
Sells Gold and Silver.

Deals in Government Bonds, Pays In-  
terest on Deposit, by Agreement;  
Discounts Notes, and Attends to  
Collections.

JAMES MOORMAN,  
BANKER.

Notice to Teachers.

APPLICANTS FOR LICENSE TO  
TEACH SCHOOL, WILL BE EX-  
AMINED ON THE LAST SATURDAY  
IN EACH MONTH, AT THE NEW  
BRICK SCHOOL HOUSE, WINCHESTER.

J. C. BRICE,  
Examiner, Randolph County.

WINCHESTER HIGH SCHOOL

Will open at the Seminary on Monday, Feb.  
18, 1867, and continue ten weeks.

tuition PER TERM:

Mental Arithmetic, (2d part.) Writing,  
Fifth Reader and Primary Geogra-  
phy. 4.00

Written and Higher Mental Arith-  
metic, Geography, English Gram-  
mar, and Modern History. 6.00

Algebra, Part I, Elements of Nat-  
ural Philosophy and Physiology. 7.00

Higher Mathematics and English  
Branches. 8.00

Incidental Fees. 50

Book-keeping, single and double entry,  
will be taught.

Tuition payable at the middle of the  
term.

No deduction for absence, except in cases  
of protracted sickness.

Feb. 12, 1867. J. S. FERRIS.

(From Harper's Weekly.)  
Popular Mistrust of 1867.

The figure 7 has so often proved itself  
a numeral of ill omen that it is no  
wonder commercial enterprise is ap-  
prehensive of its periodical recurrence.

At three regular intervals, in 1837,  
1847, and 1857, the country was swept  
by financial panics; hence the popular  
mind naturally argues that the fatal  
decade lies somehow within the influ-  
ence of the law of panics; and those  
persons especially who have been  
slung in the flame are cautious how  
they allow business projects to tempt  
them into positions where they would  
be exposed to disaster. They prefer  
to do no business at all rather than run  
risks. Merchants buy from hand to  
mouth; manufacturers work only to  
fill orders; capitalists invest only where  
the security is unquestionable. Be-  
cause the people ascertained, last fall,  
that over-expansion was not the high-  
way to prosperity which they had  
imagined, but was attended with pos-  
sible dangers, they wisely determined  
to avoid that rock, but ran into the op-  
posite extreme. When Congress so  
far endorsed the policy of contraction  
as to authorize the Secretary of the  
Treasury to reduce the volume of cur-  
rency four millions per month, the  
people cried out in fear of the dangers  
that threatened on that side also.

It is the same superstitious anxiety  
that makes the public start with alarm  
at every whisper of a business failure,  
and throws it into convulsions when  
some heavy house actually falls—for  
is not this the year 1867, and has not  
each decade for forty years been fatal  
with failures? So, as month after  
month lapses quietly, we persistently  
predict that a revolution is neverthe-  
less certain to come before the year  
closes; we exhibit the folly of a sea-  
man refusing to embark on a voyage  
for fear he may be drowned. We per-  
mit all our industries to languish and  
ourselves to run in debt through a  
puerile fear that if we prosecute busi-  
ness we shall become bankrupt.

The fact is, that so far from being  
anxious respecting the future months  
of the present year, we should have  
much cause for encouragement if these  
over-cautious laggards could only be  
stimulated into reasonable activity.

Instead of our revenue falling off  
largely, and the monthly exhibit of  
the Secretary of the Treasury showing  
a constantly increasing addition to the  
public debt (as it promises to do for  
a considerable time to come), we should  
be able to meet all the requirements  
of the Government through our in-  
dustrial activity and accumulation.

The constant stream of immigration  
from Europe lends additional aid to  
our efforts, while our mines add \$100,-  
000,000 in gold annually to our re-  
sources. The people can do much if they  
take courage.

But every thing does not depend up-  
on the people. The people are willing  
to meet heavy taxation squarely, but  
they do not wish to see the expendi-  
tures of the Government "temporarily  
increased" right in the face of their  
efforts. They can not comprehend  
why, for instance, a year's expenses of  
the War Department should reach  
\$281,649,701 in time of peace, or why  
they should be \$268,000,000 larger in  
1866 than they were in 1860. They  
would prefer to have fewer taxes and  
less tax-collectors. A more faithful  
stewardship is required of those who  
manage the people's money, and a  
more judicious financial policy. In-  
dustry alone will accomplish nothing  
more decisive or beneficial than leg-  
islation alone, but both together, under  
proper economy, might work wonders.

A Revolutionary Soldier.

A Revolutionary soldier was run-  
ning for Congress, and his opponent  
was a young man who had "never  
been to the wars," and it was the cus-  
tom of the old Revolutionary to tell of  
the hardships he had endured. Said he:

"Fellow-citizens, I have fought and  
bled for my country. I helped to whip  
the British and the Indians. I have  
slept on the field of battle with no  
other covering than the canopy of  
heaven. I have walked over the  
frozen ground till every footstep was  
marked with blood—"

Just about this time one of the sov-  
ereigns, who had become greatly in-  
terested in his tale of sufferings, walk-  
ed up in front of the speaker, wiped  
the tears from his eyes with the ex-  
tremity of his coat tail, and interrupt-  
ed him with:

"Did you say you had fust the Brit-  
ish and Indians?"

"Yes sir."

"Did you say you slept on the  
ground while serving your country,  
without any kiver?"

"I did."

"Did you say your feet covered the  
ground you walked over with blood?"

"Yes," replied the speaker, very ex-  
citingly.

"Well, then," said the tearful sov-  
ereign, as he gave a sigh of pathetic  
emotion, "I guess I'll vote for 'other  
fellow. '66 I'll be blamed if you ain't  
done enough for your country."

(From the Scientific American.)  
Russian America.

For a distance of nearly 1,000 miles,  
says a writer in the New York Times,  
the whole coast is thickly studded with  
islands of all sorts and sizes. The in-  
land waters formed by these islands  
are as calm and unruffled as a mill  
pond. In the summer season it is a  
paradise for those who have no other  
goal in view than to exist in a free, un-  
trammelled atmosphere, skim tran-  
quilly along the quiet waters in light  
canoes, and at night pitch their tents  
on the nearest island. There is always  
plenty of game to be found. Besides  
water fowl of every description, the  
larger islands mostly abound with elk,  
deer, black bear and grouse.

The main land presents a series of  
inlets and arms of the sea, running far  
into the heart of the lofty coast range.

There is scarcely an acre of decent  
farming land to be seen; in fact, we  
may travel a long distance and not  
discover a spot level enough to build a  
good sized house on.

The Stiklen River is the fourth in  
volume and size on the west coast of  
North America, ranking after the  
Columbia, the Colorado and the Fra-  
zer. It empties itself by three chan-  
nels into the Pacific, 70 miles below  
Sitka, and in about 57 degrees north  
latitude. It took us four and a half  
days to ascend 170 miles, while in de-  
scending the same distance the vessel  
made the journey in less than sixteen  
hours. For the first hundred miles or  
so, the river is walled in by huge  
mountains with peculiarly sharp vol-  
canic cones or peaks, rising one above  
the other and covered with snow.

The scenery is of the grandest and  
most stupendous nature, and our little  
steamer, staggering and trembling  
against the swift current of the river,  
seemed a very cockle shell in the  
presence of these vast and silent  
creations of the Almighty. The most  
extraordinary natural feature that at-  
tracted our attention was a glacier or  
field of blue ice, about 40 miles up,  
on the north bank of the river. It is about  
150 feet high on the river, and extends  
along the edge of the stream for eight  
miles, running back into a valley  
among the mountains as far as we  
could see. A canon was finally reach-  
ed, which baffled all attempts to pass  
through or around it, although several  
bold miners lost their lives before their  
companions gave up the hopeless effort  
to navigate the canon in their canoes.

A land journey of 100 miles failed to  
find any practicable approach to the  
river, which was left unexplored far-  
ther.

Afflicting Scene.

The Rev. Petroleum V. Nasby, this  
describes the closing scene of the sig-  
ning of Jeff. Davis' bond by the im-  
mortal H. G.—it was "truly a sloppy  
time."

"Never shall I forget the shout that  
ascended ex Horris wuz a sin in his  
name."

"Three cheers for Jeff'son Greely  
and Horris Davis—one and insepar-  
able, now and forever!" shouted our  
enthusiastic confederate.

"Immortality is yours!" sed another,  
seizin him by the hand cordially.

Jeff'son Davis is the big dog uv the  
age, and you, my dear sir, are now the  
tin kiddie tied to his tale. Wat joy!  
Wat happin! When posterity speaks  
uv Him they'll speak uv You!

"I coodent restrain myself no more.  
Bustin into tears I fell onto Greely's  
buzzun and we embraced. Ez he  
hedent his spectacles on he supposed  
it wuz Davis himself, and he bustin into  
tears also, and there wuz wuv uv the  
most strikin taboos ever exhibited. I  
got away afore he diskivered his mis-  
take."

State Items.

The Valley Railroad Depot, at Con-  
nersville, is about completed.

The Good Templars are doing a good  
work at Camden, Jay County.

The new Masonic Temple to be  
erected soon in Indianapolis, will cost  
\$250,000.

Gold is being found in a quartz  
quarry in the town of Huntington.

The bridge across the Ohio, from  
Louisville to Jeffersonville, will be  
4,450 feet long.

Fred. Douglas will lecture in Terre  
Haute on the 24th of June.

There is a prospect of a good crop of  
grapes and other small fruits this  
year.

Reports from Harrison County say  
the wheat crop never promised more  
favorably.

The city Clerk of Indianapolis is  
paid a salary of fifteen hundred dollars  
per annum.

Large quantities of flax have been  
sown in many parts of the State this  
Spring.

The Dearborn County Fair will be  
held in Aurora, September 18.

The fruit crop in some parts of the  
State has been injured very much by  
the cold and frosts.

The Terre Haute Railroad has been  
sold to the Cincinnati, Bellefontaine,  
Pennsylvania Central and other roads.

Three thousand houses have been  
built in Louisville, Kentucky, during  
the last year, and seven hundred more  
put under contract.

(From the Selma Times, May 24.)  
Tragic Suicide of a Defaulting Bank  
President, at Selma, Alabama.

On the 16th of last month John M.  
Parkman, President of the First  
National Bank of this city, offered,  
through the city papers, a reward of  
\$20,000 for the recovery of \$160,000,  
said to have been stolen the day before  
from the bank. On the following day  
General Swayne, on behalf of the  
Government, took possession of the  
bank and its deposits, and placed the  
President under military arrest. The  
next morning Parkman escaped from  
his residence, where he was under  
guard, and took the Cahaba road on  
horseback. General Swayne offered a  
reward of \$1,500 for his apprehension,  
and on the 19th he was captured in  
Wilcox county, brought back to Selma,  
and on the following day lodged in  
the county jail at Cahaba; where he  
had remained until yesterday evening  
about sun set. At this hour the in-  
mates of the jail were assembled in  
the hall when the jailer entered. Upon  
the opening of the door, Parkman  
rushed out and made for the Alabama  
river, about seventy-five yards distant.  
The jailer fired at him as he ran, and  
soon afterward was seen to fall.  
Recovering himself he ran to the river  
and struck out as a swimmer. The  
steamer Gertrude was lying about  
twenty yards below where he entered,  
and his movements were distinctly  
seen by a party of ladies and gentle-  
men aboard. He disappeared once or  
twice while floating down to the boat,  
and efforts were being made to save  
him. Reaching the wheel of the boat  
which was not in motion, he paused  
for a moment, stilled and exhausted,  
then sunk under the boat, and has not  
been seen since.

He leaves a wife and two children  
overwhelmed with the sad calamities  
of a few weeks, and exciting the ten-  
derest sympathies of the entire com-  
munity.

The Election in Washington.

The municipal election in Wash-  
ington City on Monday, 3d ult., result-  
ed in a Republican triumph. The blacks  
very generally voted the Republican  
ticket. This result is an indication of  
what may be expected in the South  
generally. The blacks of Washington  
are but representatives of the senti-  
ment among that race throughout the  
Southern States, as they have gone so  
well they generally go.

This fact was so well known to the Democracy  
that unusual efforts were made by that  
party to secure the colored vote of Wash-  
ington. Every possible inducement  
was offered them to vote the Demo-  
cratic ticket, but without effect, they  
remained true to the party of freedom,  
and manifested the greatest anxiety  
to exercise their new right of suffrage.

One dispatch says:

"At one precinct three hundred of  
them got into line an hour before the  
polls opened; at another four hundred  
were on hand by six o'clock; at an-  
other there were about one thousand  
in solid column at eight o'clock, and  
at still another six hundred took pos-  
session of the field at the bright hour  
of four o'clock this morning. The  
polls opened at seven and closed at  
seven. The aggregate vote must be  
considerably less than the number of  
names registered, for in one precinct  
over one hundred men stood in line  
waiting to vote when the polls closed;  
in another about one hundred and  
seventy-five, and in another over three  
hundred."—[Ft. Wayne Gazette.

New Species of Swindling.

A new and successful kind of swind-  
ling has lately commenced, and been  
carried on to such a profitable extent  
that a party of swindlers who have  
been brought to trial at Middletown,  
and Minisink, New York, had, as it is  
supposed, realized \$150,000, twenty-five  
to thirty wagons, and from sixteen to  
twenty horses, before their arrest.

Proceeding to the country, the swin-  
dlers take different towns, and circu-  
late among the farmers, to whom they  
offer patent rights of articles of ready  
sale. They represent the retail prices  
of such articles to be double or treble  
their cost to manufacture, and to show  
their confidence in the large profits  
that the farmers can make, they agree  
to sell the patent right for the note of  
the farmer, payable in one year, and  
that if he, the farmer, does not make  
profits, they will take back the right  
free of charge. If the farmer consents  
the swindler draws up the note, which  
the farmer signs, and in some cases,  
the swindler endorses the condition of  
payment upon his back.

When the parties separate, the swin-  
dler trims off the edges of the note  
with scissors, when the back separates  
from the front, the back having been  
neatly fastened to the front paper by  
mucilage upon the edges. Having  
thus rendered the note plainly notice-  
able, the swindler proceeds to the  
next farmer or merchant and gets it  
cashed, or gives it in payment for  
horses, carriages, wagons or other  
property, and then passes along to  
victimize another party. We hope the  
vagabonds will get their deserts.—[Sci-  
entific American.

A party of swindlers have been trav-  
eling through the West, who answer  
the above description. We say to  
farmers be careful from whom you buy  
patent rights, better not buy of stran-  
gers.

(From the Scientific American.)  
Farmers Wise and Otherwise.

Those tillers of the soil who believe  
that they are the great manipulators  
in the laboratory of nature, and that  
only the best results can be obtained  
by working in accordance with  
nature's laws, are wise farmers. They  
show their wisdom more fully as they  
act on this belief; yet because they  
are not able to learn all they would  
desire of the secrets of nature, they do  
not neglect to use the little light they  
have on the relations of soils, plants,  
air, manures and animal life. If they  
apply the little that is known on these  
subjects, the results will be fully  
shadowed forth in their gardens, fields  
and stables. If a storekeeper selects a  
spacious and costly store on Broad-  
way, he does not fill it with old trash,  
but with high-priced and beautiful  
goods. His expenses are large, but  
his situation gives him opportunity to  
engage in a profitable business, and as  
a wise trader he avails himself of this  
chance. So with the wise farmer, if  
he is near a great city, where land  
and labor are dear—where manure is  
plentiful—where the demand is for  
crops worth